

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DAVIDSON COUNTY TASK
FORCE ON IMPROVING COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO WOMEN OFFENDERS
FEBRUARY 9, 2005

The Davidson County Women Offenders Task Force (WOTF) was formed in November 2001, after the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) and the Center for Effective Public Policy (CEPP) awarded Davidson County a technical assistance training grant pursuant to the NIC Improving Community Responses to Women Offenders project.

The initial meeting of the Women Offenders Task Force occurred as a training session December 5 – 7, 2001, in Memphis, Tennessee, at which members of the Davidson County task force, as well as members of task forces from three other project sites were introduced to suggested methodologies for identifying issues and implementing process changes related to women offenders in the several local jurisdictions. The Davidson County task force was represented by:

Judge Steve Dozier

Judge Leon Ruben

Judge Aaron Holt

Karl Dean, Director, Metro Law Department

Sheriff Gayle Ray

Robert Strong, Assistant District Attorney General

Steve Anderson, Assistant Chief of Police

Les Mondelli, Director, General Sessions Probation Department

Amanda Myatt, Program Manager of Justice Assessment Systems, Mental Health Co-Op

Tana Comer, Director of Pre-Trial Release Program

Diane Moore, Director, Day Reporting Center of the Davidson County Sheriff's Office

Donna Blackbourne, Criminal Justice Coordinator, Davidson County State Trial Courts

Garnett Rush, Tennessee Board of Probation and Parole

Ross Alderman, Metro Public Defender.

Using the mechanism of working sessions facilitated by representatives of NIC and CEPP, the Davidson County task force developed the following list of project goals:

- To gain greater awareness of women offender issues;
- To obtain professional and interdisciplinary training;
- To develop gender responsive assessment and triage of offenders’
- To develop a gender responsive range of community options, which would address the risk and needs of offenders;
- To develop more and better custody resources;
- To develop early interventions;
- To develop appropriate interventions for mentally ill offenders.

Following the project training session in Memphis, the task force adopted an approach of meeting as a group on a monthly basis to seek to understand the numerous steps in the criminal justice process from arrest to disposition and to identify procedural and substantive issues that, if addressed, could result in a more gender responsive approach to the community’s response to women offenders.

The following agencies and groups were represented among the members of the task force:

Davidson County Sheriff’s Office	Metropolitan Law Department
Davidson County Criminal Courts	Davidson County General Sessions Court
Metropolitan Health Department	Criminal Justice Planning Unit
Davidson County Juvenile Court	Tenn. Board of Probation and Parole
Davidson County District Attorney	Corrections Corporation of America
Metropolitan Pre-trial Release Program	Davidson County General Sessions Probation
Metropolitan Police Department	Mental Health Co-Op
YWCA	Tennessee Department of Corrections

Among the process and program issues that were the subject of the task force's information gathering efforts were:

- Data gathering on the “most frequent charges” on arrest led to the discovery of the frequency with which women are booked for “failure to be booked”, as well as the large numbers arrested for driver's license related offenses.
- Data gathering on the rates for women failing to be booked on citations indicated that these rates had gone up significantly following the moving of the booking facility to the MNPDP's South Station and the change in booking hours.
- Inquiry concerning the women who are most often arrested produced data regarding the types of offenses for which they were being arrested, as well as a greater understanding of the issues which confront them and may contribute to their increased contact with the criminal justice system.
- Inquiries concerning the demographic profiles of the general population of women inmates, as well as the group of “most often arrested” women, produced data on the of women's crimes and who they are – repeat, nonviolent offenders, who are often chronic substance abusers. In general, these inquiries demonstrated that the women offenders have increased unmet needs for support mechanisms.

The task force's information gathering efforts resulted in the identification of various possible program and process changes that might improve the community responses to women offenders. Among the possible changes that have been either accomplished or are the subject of on-going discussion are:

- Expansion of eligibility for pretrial review of those with several FTAs.
- Change in format of citations to indicate more clearly that defendants **MUST APPEAR** to be booked.

- Agreement that the current booking facility is inadequate, and that a recommendation should be made that the Metropolitan government should take steps to address that in its current facilities' planning process.
- A change to book and release for arrests on FTB.
- Changes in jail and DRC policy language to reflect gender responsiveness.
- DRC is more gender responsive.
- Changes added to the blanket release order for judges to include CHANCES.
- Mental health assessments of women are now being conducted in the jail.
- Have identified the critical decision points in the system where the team can make a difference (booking, pretrial screening, transition/release from jail and DRC).
- Judge Dozier initiated gender specific probation resources in his court with Garnet Rush.
- Judge Aaron Holt initiated increased interventions in his court.
- Expansion of the DRC to include more women (and men) and awareness of what needs to happen for sentenced women currently in jail to go to DRC as a "step-down."
- Contacts were made with the Metro Transit Authority to address the need for bus routes that are more accessible to the Metro Detention Facility and the DRC facility, so that women can more easily get to work/home.
- There are plans for a parent/child visiting area in the new jail.
- NIC is currently providing assistance to the DCSO regarding planning for the new jail. The DCSO administration is very aware of gender responsive issues and the assigned staff are incorporating these issues into their program planning.
- A brief written description of the steps necessary to get a driver's license reinstated has been completed and will be distributed to government and community service agencies that have contact with women.

The most significant information gathering efforts were a questionnaire/survey of the "most often arrested" women who were in custody and an exit survey of all women released from the custody of either the DCSO or the Metro Detention Facility during the

sixty days from December 1, 2002 until January 31, 2003. An excerpt of relevant information from these surveys follows:

Profiles of Davidson County's Women Offenders

Data was collected on all women released from the Davidson County Jail between December 1, 2002 and January 31, 2003. In all, 743 women were released during this two-month period. In addition to information available in jail records, the women were asked to complete a supplemental questionnaire to provide decision makers with a more comprehensive profile of their characteristics. Only 23 women refused to complete this questionnaire, which includes questions on marital status, children, employment, housing, income and other factors related to their risk of future criminal behavior. Because of ethical and pragmatic concerns, the Task Force on Women Offenders chose not to include in the questionnaire items focusing on substance abuse or women's history of victimization.

The Task Force also identified a group of forty women who had been arrested ten or more times in the period September 1, 2000 through September 30, 2002. The group decided to conduct in-depth interviews with these women as they (presumably) would return to the jail during 2003. Interviews were completed with nineteen of these "frequent flyers", who provided information on a wide range of topics, including the sensitive areas of substance abuse and past victimization.

The results of these two profiling efforts are summarized below.

Women Released From Davidson County Jail

A sample of offenders exiting from jail over time can be considered to be representative of those being booked into jail, as long as the sample time period extends past the average length of stay of the offender group being profiled. The average length of stay of women offenders in the Davidson County Jail is nearly one month, and this exit survey sample period was two months.

By surveying women at the point of release from jail, their length of stay (LOS) in jail can be captured and cross-tabulated with other variables, such as their means of release, that may be related to their LOS. In Davidson County, the largest proportion of women

(41%) was released because they served their sentence (“time served”), and their average stay in jail was 41.4 days. The Pretrial Release program was the means of exit for another 22% of women, who stayed on average less than one day (0.3). One-fifth of the women were released after posting bond, and they stayed an average of 3.7 days in jail. A small number of women (less than 1% of the total exits) were released to the Tennessee Department of Corrections (TDOC) after an average of 159.2 days in jail. Those released to probation have the next longest average stay, at 68.7 days, and they comprise 7% of the releasees. Those released to another authority (primarily other counties) also had a relatively long average stay, 57.5 days, but they represent only 1% of women exiting from jail.

Using the number of exits and the average stay for each type of release, it is possible to calculate the number of jail beds occupied by women eventually released via each means (the average daily population for each means of release category). The table below summarizes this information.

Means of Release	Number of Women Exiting in 2 months	Average Length of Stay (in days)	Average Daily Population (computed ADP)	Percent of Total ADP
Time served	317	41.4	212	59%
Released to probation	55	68.7	55	15%
Transfer to TDOC	11	159.2	28	8%
Released to parole	4	354.8	22	6%
Released to another agency	22	57.5	20	6%
Bond out	153	3.7	9	3%

Charges dismissed	20	14.1	5	1%
Other	22	12.2	5	1%
Pretrial release	170	0.3	1	<1%
Totals	774	28.6	357	100%

Clearly, women who are eventually released “time served” occupy a majority (59%) of jail beds in Davidson County. Women who are released from jail to continue serving a sentence on probation, parole or in TDOC occupy another 29% of jail beds. Women released pretrial (Pre-Trial Release, bond, charges dismissed) comprise only a little more than 4% of the (calculated) average daily population (ADP). If county policymakers are interested in significantly reducing the women offender ADP, strategies that shorten the average stays of women serving sentences in the jail or released to another sentenced status will produce the most substantial results.

This same method can be used to explore the impact on ADP of length of stay patterns for women arrested for various offense types, by determining the average stays for women in each arrest offense category. Another factor of interest might be criminal history (severity and/or chronicity).

Data reported to the Task Force documents that 77% of women’s arrest charges are misdemeanors, primarily less serious property and drug offenses. As might be expected, a larger proportion of women brought in on probation violations were charged with more serious offenses (e.g., aggravated assault, sale of controlled substances, or theft of property over \$500).

The vast majority of women releasees (92%) are under 45 years of age, with 60% between 18 and 34. Slightly more than half are White, and 41% are Black (in contrast to the general population of the County, which is 79% White and 16% Black, according to the Chamber of Commerce website). A majority of women releasees (63%) come from three zip code areas: 37207, 37206, and 37208.

One-fifth of women releasees have no children. Of the 79% who have children, the majority (58%) have three or fewer. These women had a total of 1,374 children under 18, 67% of whom were in their mother's custody at the time of her arrest. Three-quarters of women living only with their children at the time of arrest had annual incomes of less than \$20,000, the federal poverty level for a family of three.

Overall, 51% of women releasees reported living in a house at the time of arrest, 29% in an apartment, and 7% in public housing. Nearly half report that their primary transportation is a personal vehicle, yet 36% of these women report that they do not have a valid driver's license, placing them at risk of re-arrest if they drive to their place of employment, service provider appointments, or any other places they may be required to go following release from jail.

'Frequent Flyers' in Davidson County's Jail

Because only nineteen of these women who have been booked into the County Jail most frequently could be interviewed, results of this process must be considered preliminary. Available data on bookings for 15 of the women (for the ____months/years that the existing jail records system has been in place) show that they collectively have been booked into jail 704 times, an average of nearly 47 times for each woman. The woman most frequently booked had been in jail 143 times! The majority of the women (11) reported that they were over 18 at the time of their first arrest, but 3 were 13 or younger when first arrested.

Most of the offenses with which they have been charged are relatively minor. The top ten most frequent charges through January 31, 2003 were failure to be booked, possession of drug paraphernalia, capias misdemeanor, trespass, prostitution, public intoxication, disorderly conduct, capias felony, and contempt of court, and resisting arrest. It is apparent that these women have become trapped in a revolving door that is disproportionately costly not only to them but to the Davidson County justice system.

These women are estranged from their families. Among the 19 who were interviewed, four women had no children, while 14 had minor children who were not in their custody. None of these women had children living with them.

Eight women reported that employment is their primary source of income, while nine reported “other” sources as primary. Most of the women depend on walking (8) or family and friends (4) for transportation. None of them have a valid driver’s license, yet one reports relying on a personal vehicle for transportation.

Five of the women report having chronic illnesses (epilepsy, Hepatitis C, diabetes), and four were pregnant at the time of the interview. Two report using psychiatric medications. Only six have health insurance, and four of those with chronic illness are uninsured.

Most of the women (14) report that they have been physically abused, and a majority (9) were sexually abused before the age of 18. Seven of these women were abused by a relative or family friend.

Clearly these women are swimming upstream against a strong current. Without adequate physical and mental health care, employment opportunities and support in reconnecting with their children, it seems likely that they will continue to “darken the door” of the County’s Jail.

Recommendations:

The Davidson County criminal justice system should seek to facilitate the process whereby women are able to accomplish the re-instatement of driver's license privileges.

Among the group of women polled in the Exit Survey, 36.1% did not have a valid driver's license. Based on information regarding the frequency of arrest or citation for specific offenses, it is clear that Driving with Suspended or Revoked Driver's License is consistently among the most frequent offenses that result in criminal charges being brought against women offenders. In most cases, it appears that the women were unable to obtain a valid driver's license because they were unable to pay the fines and costs from previous driver's license related offenses and from traffic tickets.

A process is in place for persons who are otherwise eligible to have a driver's license to seek to have the fines and costs waived or reduced. However, the process can be made more "user friendly" through public education. It is also possible that the courts could more quickly determine the possible indigency of individual defendants and waive or reduce fines and costs as part of the sentencing process.

The Davidson County criminal justice system should seek to continue to reduce the frequency for which women are arrested for Failure to be Booked on a citation.

During the two years during which the task force has gathered data regarding the offenses for which women are arrested, Failure to be Booked and Failure to Appear were consistently the most frequent reasons that women were taken into custody. The General Sessions judges and the Davidson County Sheriff's Office have instituted various business processes in an effort to reduce arrests for these status offenses and some success has been realized. However, these offenses continue to remain at the top of the list for most frequent charges.

The Davidson County criminal justice system should develop social service alternatives that will allow the Metropolitan Police Department the option of not arresting women for offenses such as public indecency, pedestrian solicitation and other non-violent public order offenses.

The criminal justice community and the social service providers should continue to communicate on better ways to aid the police department in providing a structure that would assist and encourage police with this population that would be efficient and non-time consuming. Guest House accepts individuals who are suffering from alcoholism/addiction and need to be off the streets and is, therefore, an alternative to the arrest of an alcoholic or addict. Police are also encouraged to transport persons who are persistently and severely mentally ill to the Mental Health Cooperative rather than arrest them. The Co-Op averages 90-100 police-initiated calls a month, a significant change from years past.

The Community Court concept is being studied by various groups within the Metropolitan government. Community Courts are set up specifically to meet the needs of the community while making every attempt to refer persons in need to service providers who will address their specific need. This effort, if implemented, would address the life problems of women and men who are arrested for non-violent offenses.

It is also recommended that the agencies of the Metropolitan Criminal Justice system should explore whether women could be screened for services prior to booking on a physical arrest. It is likely that some women could be referred out to available social services in lieu of the issuance of an arrest warrant or as a condition of pre-trial release.

The Davidson County criminal justice system should encourage efforts by non-governmental social service providers to develop housing options for women and small children.

The identification and development of appropriate emergency housing options for women with young children has been a continuing effort for a number of years and remains a central problem. Making matters worse, in the last year Section 8 vouchers have not been available. Cutbacks have taken place in other aspects of care for the women, creating more hardship. The timing couldn't be worse. However, criminal justice representatives and service providers continue to collaborate on ways to address this problem.

The Davidson county criminal justice system should encourage the development, both within the Metropolitan government and within the private sector, of mental health treatment programs that are gender-responsive.

In the last several years, the local criminal justice system and service providers have worked diligently to analyze gaps in the mental health services available in the community and to address the need for those services. The last three years, the jail has had access to a Criminal Justice-Mental Health Liaison, a state-funded program. This person accepts referrals from attorneys and the jail to determine need for the mentally ill. She comes into the jails and does an assessment and develops a plan of care. The Davidson County Sheriff's Office also employs a Mental Health Coordinator to handle routing those in need to the jail clinic for assessment and medication. Two case managers will be assigned to address these needs at the new women's facility. Jail personnel and community care providers continue to meet outside the criminal justice system to advocate for treatment and change, where needed. As a result of these efforts, bonds in the community have been strengthened, alliances formed and issues related to continuum of care are being addressed.

The Davidson County Sheriff's Office has worked diligently for some time, planning the opening of a new jail for women, which emphasizes treatment in a way that has never happened before. The Sheriff's Office has organized a series of monthly meetings to discuss issues involving the re-entry of women into the community. This effort has been very productive and will continue. This jail is set to open in March 2005.

Another option for women is the Offender Re-Entry Center, a new facility recently opened to serve both men and women. ORC provides services such as alcohol and drug abuse treatment, anger management, parenting classes and domestic training (culinary classes). The bus line does not run in front of ORC, but this issue is being worked on at this time.

The Davidson County criminal justice system should encourage the development, both within the Metropolitan Government and within the private sector, of substance abuse treatment programs that are gender responsive.

The work done by the Women Offender's Task Force suggests that substance abuse is a significant contributing factor to criminal conduct by women in Davidson County, so gender responsive substance abuse education and treatment should be effective in reducing the problem. Many women commit illegal acts such as prostitution, shoplifting and dealing drugs in order to support their drug habit. In addition, they are often brought to court on child abuse or neglect charges that are also often a result of drinking or drugging behavior.

When considering treatment options for the female offending population, it is often difficult due to a predominately male oriented treatment system. Issues such as child care, child custody, transportation, housing and past trauma are often not addressed in a traditional treatment setting. Residential facilities most often do not have accommodations for child care and due to the lack of resources, sets the client up for failure in a treatment setting. This results in parole or probation violations due to non-compliance or returning to illegal behavior to obtain drugs.

The Davidson County Sheriffs Office is initiating a gender responsive alcohol and drug treatment program as well as a survivors program for women who have experienced trauma and abuse. A component of the program will encompass a parenting program with a specialized visitation program where mothers and children can bond under a supervised program. Assessment and re-entry will be the key to the effectiveness of the program so that women can have a continuum of care upon release. The Davidson County Sheriffs Office will be working

with a number of community resources and faith based initiatives to ensure a smooth transition into the community.

For the above stated reasons, the Women Offender's Task Force is making the following recommendations:

The Davidson County Criminal Justice System, which includes the Sheriff's Office, General Sessions and Criminal Courts, Public Defenders Office and District Attorney's Office, should continue to encourage and promote the development of new and expansion of existing substance abuse treatment resources that are gender responsive, both within Metro Government and in the Davidson County community. This should include consideration of the expansion of the DCSO Day Reporting Center as a treatment alternative to incarceration to include day treatment and residential services.

The Task Force recommends that the Mayor create a committee to identify the social and economic issues that contribute to criminal offending by women and to explore potential responses by the community to those causal issues.

The work done by the Task Force has established that there are certain social and economic conditions that are significant contributing factors for criminal conduct by women. The Task Force found that most or all of these conditions are present in the lives of all the women who fall within the category of "women offenders". Among these conditions are the lack of adequate education, the lack of adequate housing options, the lack of adequate job skills, the presence of undiagnosed or untreated mental illness and life histories of victimization by physical and/or sexual abuse. The Task Force believes that the criminal conduct by women offenders is largely a symptom of the more fundamental problems evidenced by the existence of these causal conditions. At present, the criminal justice system and the community are responding to the symptoms, rather than the fundamental problems. Therefore, the Task Force believes that, if community efforts were focused on identifying and addressing these causal conditions, the criminal justice system and the community would benefit in at least two areas. First, it is more likely that the women who are currently offenders could be rehabilitated more effectively than has been historically possible. Second, it is likely that women who would otherwise become

offenders will be better able to address the causal conditions in their lives and will not become offenders.

The Task Force recommends that a committee be formed by the Mayor in order to identify and explore potential responses to these causal conditions. It is further recommended that the membership of the committee should a diverse cross-section of the community, including representatives of public and private agencies, as well as one or more female offenders.

Reports from the Women Offender Exit Survey

And

And

Reports from the Most Often Arrested Women Study

1. Age Breakdown
2. Children Statistics
3. Valid Driver's License
4. Misdemeanor v. Felony
5. Housing Statistics
6. Race Statistics
7. Underlying Arrest Charges (FTB, Capias, PV)
8. Residency by ZIP Code
9. Arrested Charges of Top 3 Zip Codes of Residency
10. Number of Releases by Release Reason
11. Average Length of Stay (by release reason and case age)
12. Most Often Arrested Women Sorted by Number of Bookings through January 31, 2003
13. Exit Survey Questionnaire
14. Risk Needs Survey Companion Questions used in Frequent Flier Surveys
15. Frequent Flier "Yes" Answers to RNS Companion
16. Statistical Analysis of Top 40 Female Offenders by the Tennessee Board of Probation and Parole

Figure 1

**Davidson County, TN
Women Offender's Study
More Detailed Age Breakdown**

Age is based on the inmate's age at time of admission as indicated in JMS

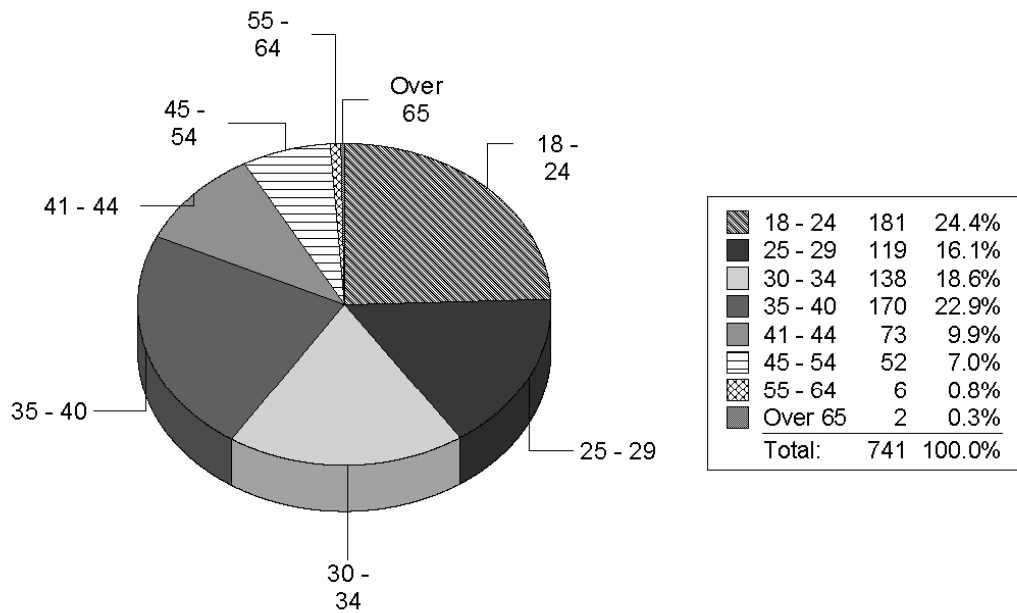
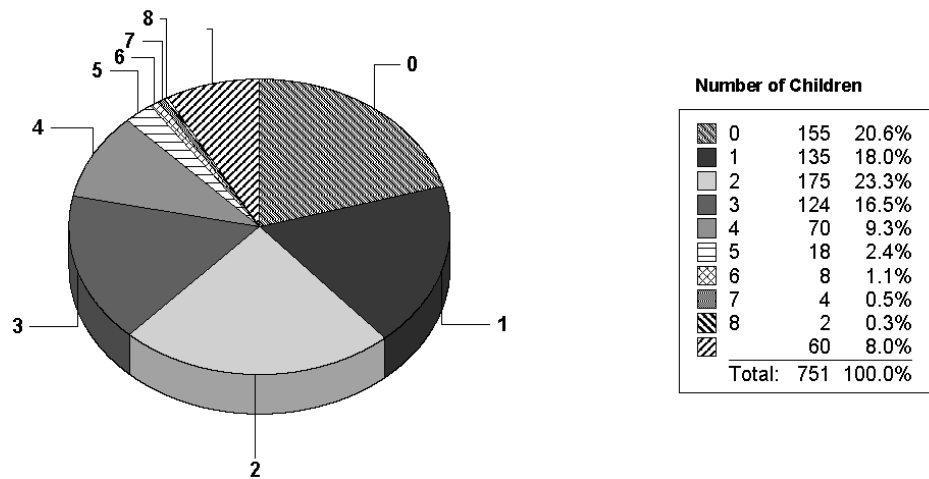


Figure 2

**Davidson County, TN
Women Offender's Study
Children Statistics as Indicated on Release Questionnaire**



Total number of Children:	1,374
Total number of Children Under 18:	962
Total number of Children in Custody:	642

	Total
	60
0	155
1	135
2	175
3	124
4	70
5	18
6	8
7	4
8	2

Figure 3

Davidson County, TN
Women Offender's Study
Primary Transportation = Personal Vehicle

Valid Driver's License?

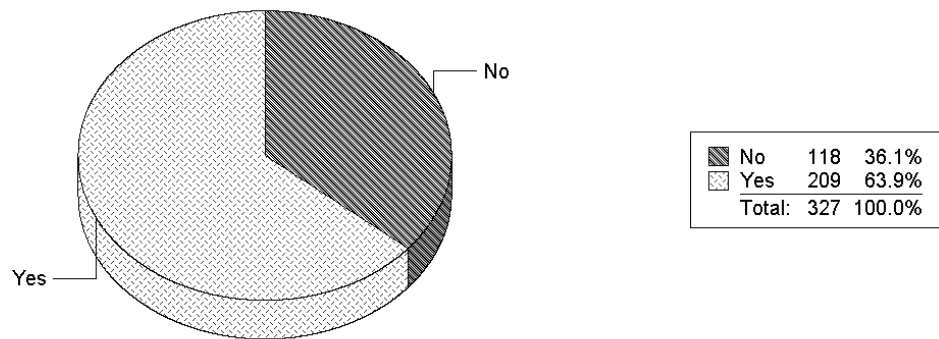


Figure 4

**Davidson County, TN
Women Offender's Study
Misdemeanor vs. Felony Arrested Charges**

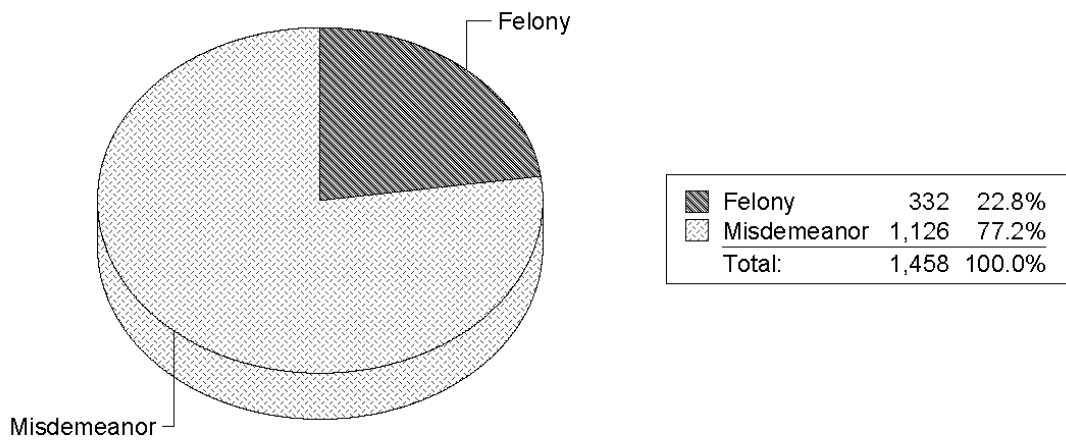
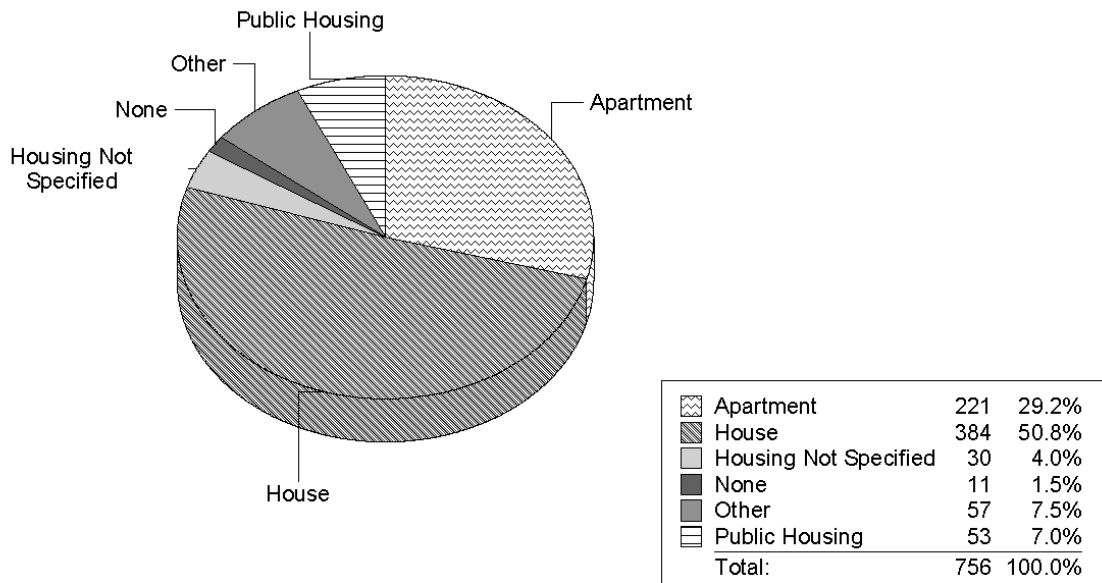


Figure 5

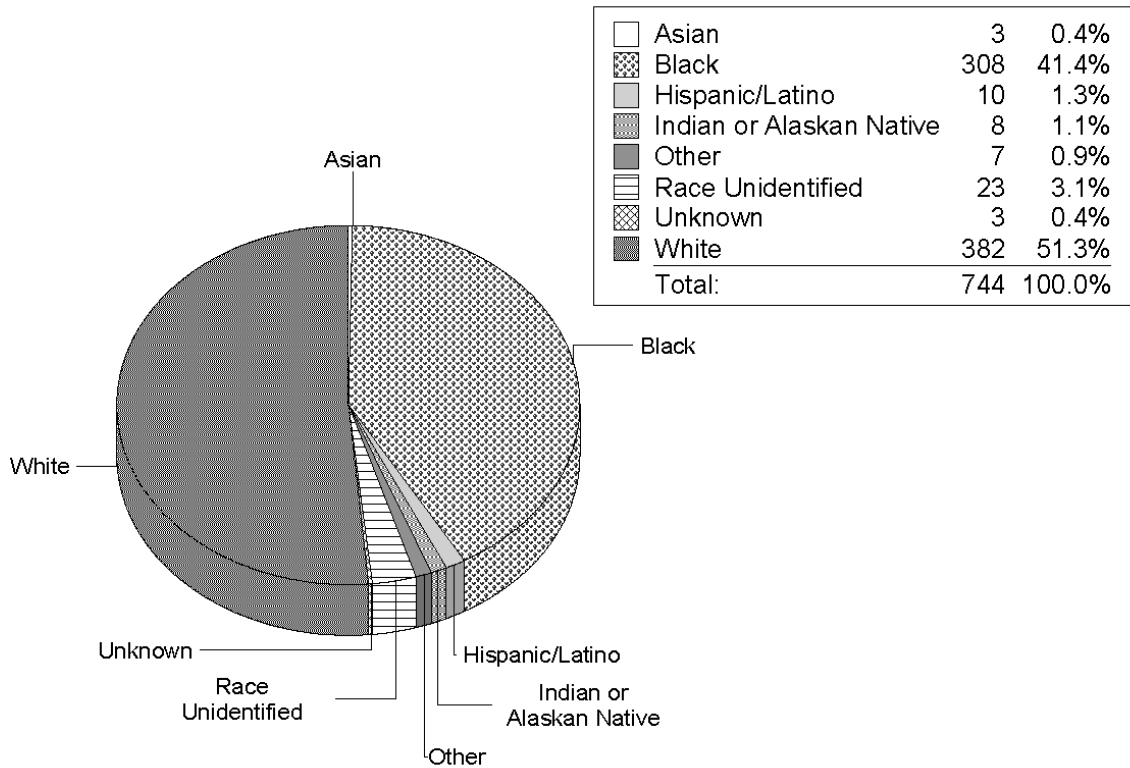
**Davidson County, TN
Women Offender's Study
Housing Statistics as Indicated on Release Questionnaire**



Other Breakdown	Total
Camper/Mobile Home	2
Duplex	10
Family Life Center	1
Homeless	3
Hotel/Motel	16
Other Not Specified	19
Parent's House	1
People	1
Rooming House	1
Shelter	2
Trailer	2
Treatment Facility	2

Figure 6

**Davidson County, TN
Women Offender's Study
Race Statistics as Indicated on Release Questionnaire**



Other Breakdown	Total
Arab-American	1
Black & White	1
Cajun	1
El Salvadorian	1
Korean	1
Not specified	2
Total	7

Figures 7 (a) through (d)

Tables related to arrest charges underlying arrests for Failure to be Booked, Capias, and Probation Violation

In the group of women offenders identified in the Exit Survey there were a large number of women who appeared to have been taken into custody for the “status” violations of Failure to be Booked, Capias (Felony or Misdemeanor) or Probation Violation (Felony or Misdemeanor). Since these status classifications does not provide any information about the criminal conduct for which any particular woman was charged or, in the case of probation violation, for which any woman was previously convicted, the Task Force asked the Criminal Justice Planning Unit to generate a more detailed report showing the “underlying arrest charges”.

The following tables provide the underlying charges as follows:

- Failure to be Booked – the offenses for which women received a citation and subsequently failed to appear for booking.
- Capias – General Sessions – two tables to reflect the felony or misdemeanor offenses for which women were arrested on a warrant and failed to appear in court as required.
- Probation Violation – two tables to reflect the felony or misdemeanor offenses for which women were convicted, placed on probation and allegedly violated one or more conditions of the probation.

Sources: DCSO; Jail Management System; Criminal Justice Management System

Figure 7 (a)

NCIC = 5016, NCIC Desc = FAIL TO BE BOOKED

Underlying Charge	Frequency	Percent
Criminal Trespass	26	17.7
Drug Paraphernalia- Unlawful Use	21	14.3
Theft of Property- \$500 or Less	18	12.2
License- Driving on Suspended License	18	12.2
Prostitution	15	10.2
Theft of Merchandise - \$500 or less	12	8.2
License- No Driver's License	9	6.1
License- Driving on Revoked License	7	4.8
Controlled Substance - Poss. or Casual Exchange	5	3.4
Pedestrian Sol. Ride or Business	3	2.0
Criminal Impersonation	2	1.4
Traffic- Use of Stolen Plate	1	0.7
Traffic- Open Container Violation	1	0.7
Poss w/ Int- Cont Sub- Flunitrazepam	1	0.7
Driving Under the Influence	1	0.7
False Information To Police	1	0.7
Resisting Stop, Frisk, Halt, Arrest, or Search	1	0.7
Assault	1	0.7
Contributing - Delinquency of a Minor	1	0.7
Implied Consent	1	0.7
Traffic- Pedestrian Sol Ride or Business	1	0.7
Disorderly Conduct	1	0.7
Total	147	100.0

Figure 7 (b)

NCIC = 5025, NCIC Desc = CAPIAS MISDEMEANOR (GENERAL SESSIONS)

Underlying Charge	Frequency	Percent
License- Driving on Suspended License	44	22.9
Criminal Trespass	23	12.0
Theft of Property- \$500 or Less	20	10.4
Drug Paraphernalia- Unlawful Use	19	9.9
License- Driving on Revoked License	13	6.8
License- No Driver's License	12	6.3
Theft of Merchandise - \$500 or less	10	5.2
Controlled Substance - Poss. or Casual Exchange	9	4.7
Prostitution	6	3.1
Disorderly Conduct	4	2.1
Prostitution- Near a Church or School	4	2.1
Assault- Fear of Bodily Injury	3	1.6
Littering	3	1.6
Vandalism- \$500 or less	2	1.0
Joyriding - Unauthorized Use of Vehicle	2	1.0
Assault	2	1.0
Assault, Domestic Bodily Injury	2	1.0
Resisting Stop, Frisk, Halt, Arrest, or Search	2	1.0
Controlled Substance - Poss. or Casual Ex.-Prior Conv.	1	0.5
Reckless Driving	1	0.5
Traffic- Use of Stolen Plate	1	0.5
Worthless Check (\$100-\$299.99)	1	0.5
Worthless Check (\$300-\$500)	1	0.5
License- Driving on Revoked License, 2nd Offense	1	0.5
Forgery- \$500 or less	1	0.5
Assault- Offensive or Provocative Contact	1	0.5
Display of Reg. Plate & Renewal Req.	1	0.5
Indecent Exposure	1	0.5
Driving Under the Influence	1	0.5
License- Driving on Suspended License, 2nd Offense	1	0.5
Total	192	100.0

Figure 7 (c)

NCIC = 5026, NCIC Desc = CAPIAS FELONY (GENERAL SESSIONS)

Underlying Charge	Frequency	Percent
Controlled Substance - Poss. or Casual Exchange	7	17.9
Drug Paraphernalia- Unlawful Use	6	15.4
Theft of Merchandise - \$500 or less	5	12.8
Prostitution	3	7.7
Criminal Impersonation	3	7.7
Assault	3	7.7
Theft of Property- >\$500 but <\$1,000	2	5.1
Theft of Property- \$500 or Less	2	5.1
Traffic- Open Container Violation	1	2.6
Assault- Fear of Bodily Injury	1	2.6
Disorderly Conduct	1	2.6
Sale- Cont Sub Sch II	1	2.6
Indecent Exposure	1	2.6
Criminal Trespass- Aggravated	1	2.6
License- Driving on Revoked License, 2nd Offense	1	2.6
Assault, Agg- Serious Bodily Injury- Int/Kn	1	2.6
Total	39	100.0

Figure 7 (d)

NCIC = 5086, NCIC Desc = PROBATION VIOLATION (FELONY)

Underlying Charge	Frequency	Percent
Assault, Agg- Deadly Weapon- Int/Kn	4	11.4
Sale- Cont Sub- Cocaine <.5 gr	4	11.4
Poss w/Int- Cont Sub- Cocaine <.5gr	4	11.4
Theft of Property- >\$500 but <\$1,000	2	5.7
Theft of Property- >\$10,000 but <\$60,000	2	5.7
Theft of Property- >\$1,000 but <\$10,000	2	5.7
Poss w/Int- Cont Sub- Cocaine .5 gr or more	2	5.7
Forgery- \$500 or less	2	5.7
Burglary- Aggravated	2	5.7
Cont.Sub.-Unl.Sale-Cocaine	1	2.9
Prostitution	1	2.9
Assault, Agg- Deadly Weapon- Reckless	1	2.9
Controlled Substance - Poss. or Casual Ex.-Prior Conv.	1	2.9
Forgery >\$500 but <\$1000	1	2.9
Child Abuse- Child 6 or less	1	2.9
Food Stamp Fraud	1	2.9
Child Neglect- Child 6 or less	1	2.9
Assault, Agg- Serious Bodily Injury- Int/Kn	1	2.9
Controlled Substance - Poss. or Casual Exchange	1	2.9
Money Laundering	1	2.9
Total	35	100.0

NCIC = 5088, NCIC Desc = PROBATION VIOLATION (MIS)

Underlying Charge	Frequency	Percent
Controlled Substance - Poss. or Casual Exchange	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0

Figure 8

Davidson County, TN
Women Offender's Study
Residency by Zip Code

<u>Zip Code</u>	<u>Number of Offenders Residing in Zip Code</u>
Davidson County Residents	607
37207	88
37206	75
37208	65
37211	45
37115	41
37210	38
37209	29
37013	28
37216	27
37203	25
37076	22
37214	21
37217	19
37072	16
37138	12
37218	11
37205	9
37221	8
37204	7
37212	7
37215	7
37201	4
37080	2
37213	3
37219	3
37189	2
37202	1
Non-Davidson County Residents	103
EXPUNGED	16
37075	12
37027	7
37066	7
37122	2
37015	4
37129	3
37130	3
37167	3
37172	3
37064	2
37082	2
37128	2
37143	2
37148	2
10462	1
36877-2240	1
37014	1
37025	1
37029	1
37032	1
37043	1
37062	1

<u>Zip Code</u>	<u>Number of Offenders Residing in Zip Code</u>
37069	1
37073	1
37098	1
37110	1
37134	1
37146	1
37160	1
37178	1
372082	1
37218	1
37355	1
37912	1
37915	1
37917	1
38301	1
38320	1
38341	1
38401	1
38483	1
38501	1
39530	1
44515	1
72212	1
77056	1
85003	1
No zip code available	39
No zip code available	39

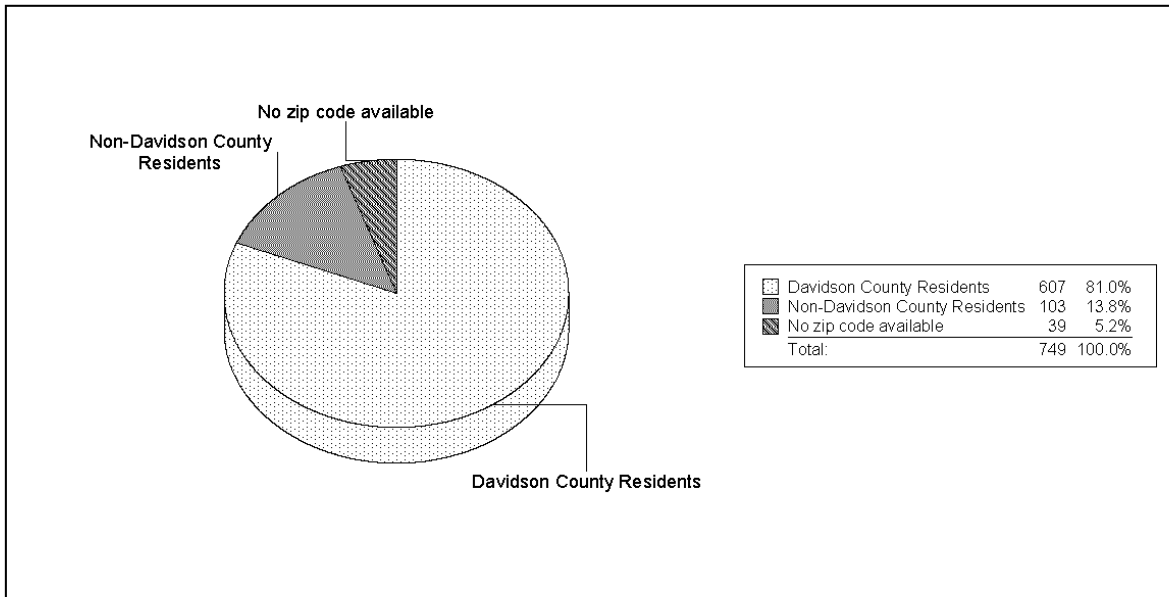


Figure 9 (a)

**Davidson County, TN
Women Offender's Study
Arrested Charges of Top 3 Zip Code Offenders**

Zip Code 37207: 177

<u>NCIC Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Number of Charges</u>
5025	CAPIAS MISDEMEANOR (GENERAL SESSIONS)	26
5016	FAIL TO BE BOOKED	21
4023	PROSTITUTION, NEAR A CHURCH/SCHOOL	10
3551	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA, POSSESS	9
1353	ASSAULT AGGRAVATED, DEADLY WEAPON, INTENTIONAL	6
2300	THEFT OF PROPERTY, MERCHANDISE, \$500<	6
5710	TRESPASS	6
5405	DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	5
5434	LICENSE, DRIVING ON SUSPENDED LICENSE	5
1322	ASSAULT, BODILY INJURY	4
2321	THEFT OF PROPERTY, \$500<	4
2323	THEFT, PROPERTY, \$1,000+<\$10,000	4
2604	IMPERSONATION, CRIMINAL	4
4859	RESIST STOP, FRISK, HALT, ARREST, OR SEARCH	4
5435	LICENSE, DRIVING ON REVOKED LICENSE	4
1359	ASSAULT, DOMESTIC BODILY INJURY	3
5086	PROBATION VIOLATION (FELONY)	3
5311	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	3
5468	LICENSE, DRIVING ON SUSPENDED LICENSE, 2ND OFFENSE	3
629	REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE IN VEHICLE	2
1220	ROBBERY	2
1230	ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED, WEAPON OR OBJECT	2
1355	ASSAULT AGGRAVATED, DEADLY WEAPON, RECKLESS	2
2529	CRIM SIMULATION, \$500 <	2
3390	CONT SUB, POSS OR CASUAL EXCHANGE	2
5026	CAPIAS FELONY (GENERAL SESSIONS)	2
5085	PAROLE VIOLATION	2
5087	PROBATION VIOLATION, COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	2
5414	IMPLIED CONSENT VIOLATION	2
5469	LICENSE, DRIVING ON REVOKED LICENSE, 2ND OFFENSE	2
481	DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE, VEHICLE OWNER	1
505	LICENSE, VIOLATION OF DRIVER LICENSE LAW	1
1342	ASSAULT, RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT, DEADLY WEAPON	1
1352	ASSAULT AGGRAVATED, SERIOUS BODILY INJURY, INTENTIONAL	1
1354	ASSAULT AGGRAVATED, SERIOUS BODILY INJURY, RECKLESS	1
1360	ASSAULT, DOMESTIC FEAR OF BODILY INJURY	1
2010	ARSON	1
2213	BURGLARY, AGGRAVATED	1
2299	BURGLARY	1
2322	THEFT, PROPERTY, >\$500<\$1,000	1
2363	THEFT, SERVICES, \$1,000+<\$10,000	1
2534	FRAUD, DEVICES	1
2561	FORGERY, \$500<	1
2660	FRAUD, FOOD STAMP	1
2915	VANDALISM, \$500<	1
3249	CONT SUB, DELIVERY, COCAINE .5G+	1
3301	CONT SUB, SELL, COCAINE .5G+	1
3348	CONT SUB, POSS W/INT, COCAINE .5G+	1
3379	CONT SUB, POSS W/INT, MARIJUANA 136050G+	1
3517	CONT SUB, MFG, SCHEDULE 1	1
4840	FALSE REPORT, TO OBSTRUCT OR HINDER	1
5241	WEAPON, UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1
5242	WEAPON, UNLAWFUL POSSESSION TO EMPLOY DURING AN OFFENSE	1
5407	DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 3RD OFFENSE	1
5430	LICENSE, DRIVERS LICENSE REQUIRED	1

Figure 9 (b)

Zip Code 37206: 155

<u>NCIC Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Number of Charge</u>
5025	CAPIAS MISDEMEANOR (GENERAL SESSIONS)	24
5016	FAIL TO BE BOOKED	23
5405	DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	12
5434	LICENSE, DRIVING ON SUSPENDED LICENSE	9
1359	ASSAULT, DOMESTIC BODILY INJURY	5
5430	LICENSE, DRIVERS LICENSE REQUIRED	5
2300	THEFT OF PROPERTY, MERCHANDISE, \$500<	4
2604	IMPERSONATION, CRIMINAL	4
3551	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA, POSSESS	4
4023	PROSTITUTION, NEAR A CHURCH/SCHOOL	4
5026	CAPIAS FELONY (GENERAL SESSIONS)	4
5086	PROBATION VIOLATION (FELONY)	4
5414	IMPLIED CONSENT VIOLATION	4
1322	ASSAULT, BODILY INJURY	3
2321	THEFT OF PROPERTY, \$500<	3
5005	CONTEMPT OF COURT	3
5087	PROBATION VIOLATION, COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	3
5311	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	3
1320	ASSAULT, OFFENSIVE CONTACT	2
1353	ASSAULT AGGRAVATED, DEADLY WEAPON, INTENTIONAL	2
2323	THEFT, PROPERTY, \$1,000+<\$10,000	2
3390	CONT SUB, POSS OR CASUAL EXCHANGE	2
5451	CHILD ENDANGERMENT	2
547	LICENSE, CANS, REVOKED, SUSPENDED, OR ALTERED DR LIC, DISPL	1
923	MURDER, 1ST DEGREE	1
1220	ROBBERY	1
1230	ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED, WEAPON OR OBJECT	1
1352	ASSAULT AGGRAVATED, SERIOUS BODILY INJURY, INTENTIONAL	1
2213	BURGLARY, AGGRAVATED	1
2322	THEFT, PROPERTY, >\$500<\$1,000	1
2534	FRAUD, DEVICES	1
2660	FRAUD, FOOD STAMP	1
3237	CONT SUB, MFG, MARIJUANA 136050G+	1
3546	POSSESSION WITHOUT PRESCRIPTION	1
3821	CHILD ABUSE, CHILD 6 OR LESS	1
4122	ALCOHOL, CONSUMPTION UNDER 21 YEARS OLD	1
4803	FALSE REPORT, MISDEMEANOR	1
4859	RESIST STOP, FRISK, HALT, ARREST, OR SEARCH	1
4924	EVADING ARREST, MISDEMEANOR	1
5085	PAROLE VIOLATION	1
5203	WEAPON, PROHIBITED	1
5343	HARASSMENT, REPETITIVE CALLS	1
5406	DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 2ND OFFENSE	1
5419	OPEN CONTAINER VIOLATION	1
5427	ACCIDENT, LEAVING SCENE INVOLVING PERSONAL INJURY	1
5468	LICENSE, DRIVING ON SUSPENDED LICENSE, 2ND OFFENSE	1
5710	TRESPASS	1

Figure 9 (c)

Zip Code 37208: 134

<u>NCIC Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Number of Charge</u>
5016	FAIL TO BE BOOKED	18
3551	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA, POSSESS	16
5025	CAPIAS MISDEMEANOR (GENERAL SESSIONS)	13
5026	CAPIAS FELONY (GENERAL SESSIONS)	8
5086	PROBATION VIOLATION (FELONY)	8
2604	IMPERSONATION, CRIMINAL	5
3348	CONT SUB, POSS W/INT, COCAINE .5G+	4
3390	CONT SUB, POSS OR CASUAL EXCHANGE	4
5434	LICENSE, DRIVING ON SUSPENDED LICENSE	4
941	MURDER, 1ST DEGREE, PREMEDITATED/INTENTIONAL	3
1322	ASSAULT, BODILY INJURY	3
1353	ASSAULT AGGRAVATED, DEADLY WEAPON, INTENTIONAL	3
3546	POSSESSION WITHOUT PRESCRIPTION	3
4023	PROSTITUTION, NEAR A CHURCH/SCHOOL	3
5430	LICENSE, DRIVERS LICENSE REQUIRED	3
637	PEDESTRIAN SOLICITING RIDES OR BUSINESS	2
923	MURDER, 1ST DEGREE	2
2915	VANDALISM, \$500<	2
5710	TRESPASS	2
927	HOMICIDE, CRIMINAL	1
1320	ASSAULT, OFFENSIVE CONTACT	1
1342	ASSAULT, RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT, DEADLY WEAPON	1
1352	ASSAULT AGGRAVATED, SERIOUS BODILY INJURY, INTENTIONAL	1
1355	ASSAULT AGGRAVATED, DEADLY WEAPON, RECKLESS	1
1359	ASSAULT, DOMESTIC BODILY INJURY	1
1360	ASSAULT, DOMESTIC FEAR OF BODILY INJURY	1
2300	THEFT OF PROPERTY, MERCHANDISE, \$500<	1
2324	THEFT, PROPERTY, \$10,000+<\$60,000	1
2363	THEFT, SERVICES, \$1,000+<\$10,000	1
2427	ALTER TITLE, REGISTRATION, PLATE, OR PERMIT	1
2534	FRAUD, DEVICES	1
2561	FORGERY, \$500<	1
2657	ALTERATION OF IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	1
2660	FRAUD, FOOD STAMP	1
3374	CONT SUB, POSS W/INT, AMPHETAMINE/METHAMPHETAMINE 1000G+	1
3379	CONT SUB, POSS W/INT, MARIJUANA 136050G+	1
3413	CONT SUB, CONSPIRACY, COCAINE 26-299G	1
3805	CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF A MINOR	1
3950	GAMBLING DEVICE/RECORD, POSSESS	1
4004	PROSTITUTION	1
4210	PUBLIC INTOXICATION	1
4859	RESIST STOP, FRISK, HALT, ARREST, OR SEARCH	1
5088	PROBATION VIOLATION (MIS)	1
5242	WEAPON, UNLAWFUL POSSESSION TO EMPLOY DURING AN OFFENSE	1
5405	DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	1
5414	IMPLIED CONSENT VIOLATION	1
5469	LICENSE, DRIVING ON REVOKED LICENSE, 2ND OFFENSE	1

Figure 10

**Davidson County, TN
Women Offender's Study
Number of Releases by Release Reason**

<u>Release Reason</u>	<u>No. of Releases</u>
Bond Out	153
Charges Dismissed	20
Nolle	1
Not Guilty	1
PTP	8
Paroled	4
Pre-Trial	170
Probation	55
Retired	12
Time Served	317
To Another Authority	22
Transfer	11
Weekender	1

Figure 11

**Davidson County, TN
Women Offender's Study
Average Length of Stay for Females Released between 12/1/02 & 1/31/03
By Release Reason & Race**

<u>Release Reason</u>	<u>Average LOS in Days</u>	<u>Number of Releases</u>
Asian	3.67	3
Bond Out	1.0	1
Pre-Trial	1.0	1
Time Served	9.0	1
Black	37.17	319
Bond Out	5.4	57
Charges Dismissed	12.3	7
Nolle	10.0	1
Not Guilty	4.0	1
Paroled	354.8	4
Pre-Trial	0.3	62
Probation	72.6	24
PTP	18.8	5
Retired	5.0	2
Time Served	42.8	142
To Another Authority	74.5	10
Transfer	334.3	4
Hispanic/Latino	2.00	10
Bond Out	0.3	3
Pre-Trial	1.0	4
Retired	7.0	1
Time Served	4.0	2
Indian or Alaskan Native	4.50	8
Charges Dismissed	5.0	1
Pre-Trial	0.0	1
Probation	5.0	1
Retired	5.0	1
Time Served	5.0	3
Transfer	6.0	1
Other	25.43	7
Bond Out	4.0	1
Charges Dismissed	6.0	1
Pre-Trial	1.0	1
Probation	6.0	1
Time Served	77.0	2
To Another Authority	7.0	1
Race Not Identified	0.43	23
Bond Out	0.5	12
Pre-Trial	0.1	9
Time Served	1.5	2

<u>Release Reason</u>	<u>Average LOS in Days</u>	<u>Number of Releases</u>
Unknown	14.67	3
Probation	21.5	2
Time Served	1.0	1
White	25.41	389
Bond Out	3.2	78
Charges Dismissed	16.8	11
Pre-Trial	0.3	92
Probation	73.3	27
PTP	28.0	3
Retired	6.8	8
Time Served	41.7	153
To Another Authority	46.7	11
Transfer	68.0	6

Figure 12

Davidson County, Tennessee
Women Offenders Study
Frequent Flyer Jail Bookings through January 31, 2003

Offender ¹	Number of Bookings
A	143
B	89
C	87
D	67
E	55
F	40
G	32
H	32
I	31
J	27
K	27
L	21
M	19
N	17
O	17

¹ Offender names have been removed in order to protect the privacy of the women offenders.

Figure 13

DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN 2002 WOMEN OFFENDER'S STUDY RELEASE QUESTIONNAIRE

DATE: _____ STAFF INITIALS: _____ LOCATION ☐ CCA
OCA #: _____ CIS #: _____ OF RELEASE: ☐ CJC

NAME: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

RACE: ☐ White (not Hispanic)
☐ Black
☐ Hispanic
☐ Asian
☐ Indian or Alaskan native
☐ Unknown
☐ Other _____

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: ☐ Catholic
☐ Protestant
☐ Jewish
☐ Muslim
☐ None
☐ Other _____

YEARS OF SCHOOL (GED = 12): _____

MARITAL STATUS: ☐ Never married
☐ Married
☐ Divorced
☐ Common law relationship

CHILDREN: Number of children: _____
Number under age 18: _____
Number in your custody: _____

YOU LIVE WITH: ☐ Children
(Check all that apply) ☐ Spouse or partner
☐ Other family/friends
☐ Alone

HOUSING: ☐ House
☐ Apartment
☐ Public Housing
☐ None
☐ Other _____

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT: ☐ Full-time
☐ Part-time
☐ None
☐ Disabled

JOB TITLE: _____

INCOME: How much do you make a year?
☐ \$0 - \$10,000
☐ \$10,001 - \$20,000
☐ \$20,001 - \$30,000
☐ \$30,001 - \$40,000
☐ \$40,001 - \$50,000
☐ \$50,001+

PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME UPON RELEASE: ☐ Employment
(Check one) ☐ Public Assistance
☐ Alimony
☐ Child support
☐ None
☐ Other _____

PRIMARY TRANSPORTATION: ☐ Public (Buses, Taxis, etc.)
(Check one) ☐ Personal vehicle
☐ Rides from family/friends
☐ Walking

AGE AT FIRST ARREST: _____

DO YOU HAVE A VALID DRIVER'S LICENSE? ☐ Yes
☐ No

Figure 14

WOTF RNS Companion Questions

Date: _____

OCA: _____

1. Are all of your children in your custody? Yes No N/A
2. Are you living with the children in your custody? Yes No N/A
3. Total number of your children: _____
4. Upon your release, in which will you be living?
House Apartment Project or Section VIII housing Mission Other
5. What will be your primary source of income upon your release?
Employment Public Assistance Alimony Child Support Other
6. In the free world, what is your primary means of transportation?
Public Personal Car Rides from family/friends Walking Other
7. At what age were you first arrested?
8. Do you have a chronic disease (e.g. heart disease, diabetes, hypertension)?
Yes No
9. Do you have a communicable disease (e.g. syphilis, gonorrhea, HIV)? Yes No
10. Are you pregnant? Yes No
11. Do you have insurance? Yes No
12. Do you use birth control? Yes No
13. Are you currently taking medication for physical reasons? Yes No
14. Are you currently taking medication for emotional reasons? Yes No
15. Have you ever (check all that apply):
Been kicked _____ Slapped or beaten _____ Hit with an object _____ Had to be hospitalized as a result of
abuse _____ Hit with fists _____ Burned _____ Had to take out an order of protection or restraining
order on someone _____ Had someone question you about bruises _____ Other _____ NA _____
16. Were you sexually abused as a child (under age 18): _____yes _____ no.
17. If the answer to 16 is YES, were you abused by (check all that apply):
_____parent _____stepparent _____a relative _____a friend of the family's _____a stranger
_____another child _____other
18. Do you have a valid driver's license? _____Yes _____No

Figure 15

**WOTF RNS Companion Questions (Yes Answers)
(19 Respondents)**

Questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Do you have any children?	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
All of your children in your custody? YES											x								
Are you living with your children? YES																			
1-3 of your children under 18 in someone else's custody?	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x		
4-6 of your children under 18 in someone else's custody?																			
7-9 of your children under 18 in someone else's custody?																			
Upon your release, will you be living in a - house?					x	x		x		x	x				x				x
Upon your release, I will you be living in an – apartment?																		x	
Upon your release, I will you be living - in the projects or Section VIII housing?																			
Upon your release, I will you be living - in the Mission?												x					x		
Upon your release, I will your be living somewhere else – not listed above (e.g. street, hotel)?	x	x	x	x			x		x				x	x		x			
Upon release, will your primary source of income will be – Employment?		x			x	x	x			x			x		x		x		
Upon release, my primary source of income will be – Public Assistance								x				x							
Upon release, my primary source of income will be - Alimony																			
Upon release, my primary source of income will be – Child Support																			
Upon release, my primary source of income will be - Other	x		x	x					x		x			x		x		x	x
Primary mode of transportation? Walking	x			x			x				x					x	x	x	x
Primary mode of transportation? Public (e.g. bus)		x										x	x		x				
Primary mode of transportation? Personal car					x														
Primary mode of transportation? Rides						x		x	x	x									
Age first arrested? 11-13 years old	x		x						x										
Age first arrested? 14-16 years old														x					
Age first arrested? 17-18 years old					x					x						x		x	
Age first arrested? Later than 18 years old		x		x		x	x	x			x	x	x		x		x		x
Do you have a chronic disease (heart disease, diabetes, hypertension)? YES						x	x	x							x	x			
Do you have a communicable disease (syphilis, gonorrhea, HIV)? YES								x							x				
Are you pregnant? YES					x	x						x			x*				
Do you have medical insurance? YES			x					x	x	x		x							x
Do you use contraceptives? YES	x	x	x	x		x	x				x			x		x		x	x
Are you currently taking medication for physical reasons? YES					x		x	x			x								x
Are you currently taking medication for emotional reasons (e.g. Schizophrenia, Bi-polar)? YES							x				x								
Have you ever been: Kicked, Slapped/beaten, Hit with an object, Had to be hospitalized as a result of abuse, Been hit with fists, Burned, Had to take out a restraining order/order of protection on someone, Had someone question you about bruises, Subjected to other forms of abuse not listed? YES	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x			x	x	x	x	x
Were you sexually abused as a child? YES	x		x	x	x	x			x	x					x			x	
If you were sexually abused, was it by a relative (e.g. parent, stepparent)? YES	x			x		x			x						x			x	
If you were sexually abused, was it by another child? YES	x					x				x					x				
If you were sexually abused, was it by stranger? YES						x												x	
If you were sexually abused, was it by a friend of the family? YES						x													
Do you have a valid Drivers License? YES																			

Statistical Analysis of Top 40 Female Offenders by the Tennessee Board of Probation and Parole

- ❑ Of the forty (40) women considered, twenty-nine (29) are white (72.5%) and eleven (11) are black (27.5%).
- ❑ Of the forty (40) women considered, eight (8) were under the age of thirty (30) which accounts for 20% of the population considered. The remaining 80% were, of course, over thirty (30).
- ❑ When considering criminal history, three categories were designated:
 - There were seven (7) felony convictions (17.5%)
 - There were fifteen (15) misdemeanor convictions (37.5%)
 - Eighteen of the offenses were unknown (45%)
- ❑ Of the forty (40) women considered, eighteen (18) have been on probation (45%), four (4) have been on parole (1%), and twenty-two (22) were unknown as no information was available (54%)
- ❑ Of those forty (40) women reviewed for supervision, three (3) completed supervision (7.5%), and fifteen (15) were revoked (37.5%). The status of the remainder is unknown (55%).
- ❑ Of the fifteen (15) women revoked, three (3) received new arrests (20%) and twelve (12) were revoked on technical charges (80%).
- ❑ Of the forty (40) women reviewed, thirteen (13) had violations while under supervision (32.5%), one (1) did not (2.5%), and it is unknown as to whether the remainder received any violations (65%)
- ❑ Of the forty (40) women reviewed, fourteen (14) had a history of substance abuse (35%). It is unknown as to whether the remainder have a history of substance abuse (65%).
- ❑ Of the forty (40) women reviewed, one completed high school (2.5%), three failed to complete high school (7.5%), and the educational history of the remainder is unknown (30%).
- ❑ Of the forty (40) cases reviewed, only one (1) was listed as having no history of domestic violence (2.5%). The remainder were unknown (97.5%).

*All “unknown” information is due to lack of information on TOMIS.